WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.

Amusemente To-day. Castmo-The Little Duke. S.P. M.

Eden Musee-Concert, Sc. H. A. M. to H. P. M.

tirand Opera House-Separation. 3 and S.P. M.

Maddenn Square Theate-May Bloomer. S.M.P. M.

Nibla's Carden-The Sevin Havens. 2 and S.P. M.

N. W. Comedy Theate-A Mountain Pink. I and S.P.

People's Theate-Siels. 2 and S.P. M.

Pear Theate-Siels. 2 and S.P. M. Theatre Comique -Investigation. SP. M. Tony Panter's Then re-Dresms. SP. M. En on Square Thentro-Queen. 2F. M. : I Avenue Thentro-Portynin. 2and 2F. M. Sin Avenue Thentro-Cilel Back. 2F. M. Sith took Thentro-Fickle Fortun. 2and 2F. M.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. DAILY, Per Year. 90 00 SUNDAY, Per Year 100 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... THE SUN, New York City.

Shall the Democrats be Tylerized ?

The accidental majority by which CLEVE-LAND was chosen Governor was largely made up of discontented Republicans, and should he chance to be elected President, the Indepen dents would boast that they had turned the scale. There are many indications that, if successful, the Democratic nomines would approve their claim, and concede to them a measure of influence out of all proportion to their voting strength. But does any Democrat suppose that the influence of the Inde pendent Republicans, who are diametrically opposed to him on every question that divides parties in this country, would be used to promote the interests of the Democratic party? Is there not ample reason for belie that in the hands of his Republican advisers CLEVELAND will prove as false to Democratic principles and as fatal to Democratic organization as John Tylen proved to the Whige, who discovered to their sorrow that defeat with such a candidate would have been less ruinous than victory?

Political history is neatly and truthfully defined as philosophy teaching by example Especially apt and useful to the great mass of voters in their present predicament should be the precedents and analogies furnished by the record of political parties in the United States. Thus there is a striking similitude between the situation of Democrats at this juncture and that which the Whigs occupied in 1840. For twelve years the Whigs had been out of office, and all of their most cher ished plans had been pitliessly shattered.
"Only let us get in!" they cried, precisely as the Democrats are crying now, and when they assembled in convention, they disregarded all considerations of fitness and experience that ought to shape the choice of candidates, and gave heed to nothing but presumed availability and alleged capacity of drawing votes from their political opponents. They passed over the bright lights and veteran leaders of their party, just as the Democratic Convention at Chicago passed over THUR-MAN and BAYARD. To HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER they preferred WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, because the latter had been a soldier, and because his somewhat colorless character had made few enemies. But Hannison was a very old and infirm tion, and it therefore behooved the Whigs to ex-reise special wariness in the selection of a nomince for the Vice-Presidency. Here again, however, they neglected the most obvious precautions in the hope of carrying the State of Virginia, and placed JOHN TYLES

on the ticket, for the reason that his affilia-

tions gave promise of Democratic support. MARRISON died within a month after taking office, and the Whig party found its destinies committed to a man who deemed himself more indebted to the few Democratic friends who had voted for him in Virginia than to the great Whig masses that had made him President. We need not recapitulate the acts of sly disloyalty and open treachery which make the four years of TYLER's administration a most disgraceful chapter in our political history. It is every jot as true in politics as it is in morals that no man can serve two masters, and John Tyler, who began with being a lukewarm Whig, artfully sowing seeds of intestine dissension in the party that elected him, ended with becoming an avowed and ardent Democrat, and wielding the whole power of the executive department for the purpose of obtaining the next Democratic nomination for the Presidency! He failed in his dishonest scheme, because the Democratic party refused to pay the price of perfidy, but he and JOHN C. CALHOUN, whom the political Judas had made the head of his Cabinet, succeeded in forcing a new issue on the country and defeating CLAY in the memorable contest of 1814. Both CLAY himself and every other competent observer of the facts ascribed the blight of the Whig prospects to the irreparable blunder of selecting a relatively untested candidate with the shortsighted aim of winning votes from political enemies. Nor has it ever been disputed by political historians that the Whig party would have been far stronger in 1844, and probably irresistible, had the foolish pomination of Tylen in 1840 brought deserved defeat instead of a barren victory.

To a man of CLEVELAND'S intellectua calibre and moral character the rôle that TYLER played would prove, we fear, congenial. Before his four years were over we should not be surprised to see a rank Republican in his Cabinet, just as the Whigs were shocked to see Calhoun, their most dangerous antagonist, at the head of Tyler's Administration. But CLEVELAND is not elected yet, and the Democratic voters have time enough to determine whether they will permit their party to be Tylerized.

A Very Comfortable Summer Over.

We have now passed through a summer which has been remarkable for its average health and comparatively low death rate. In truth, with the exception of July, the mortality was not only moderate for the summer, but also would have been moderate for any season.

The July mortality, too, though large as compared with that for the rest of the season, was not high in proportion to that of the same month in many past years. The deaths numbered 929 for the first week, 955 for the second, 870 for the third, and 888 for the fourth week. The weekly average for the rest of the summer was below seven hundred. But in former years we have seen the mortality rise to double the highest of the above figures, though the population of the city was less than now by several hundred thousand.

This decreased death rate is almost entirely due to the falling off in the mortality among young children, and it means that thousands of infants who would have died under the conditions of previous summers are now living at the beginning of autumn, with a fair chance of attaining an average length of life.

Yet the city has been unusually crowded during the summer. The number of inhabitants to the square acre is now greater than

and the proportion of the whole population who have left the city for the warm season is probably smaller than in previous years. The epression of business has kept men in town, and even the seaside resorts in the vicinity of New York have not been as well patronized by transient pleasure seekers as in past seasons. As for the watering places at a distance, they have generally had a very unsatisfactory season. The uncertainties of trade and the disturbances of the stock market have prevented men from seeking recreation at a long remove, and many active and anxious traders and speculators have preferred to remain in town altogether.

Nor have those who have stayed here during the summer had so bad a time of it. Leaving out a few days in July, the weather has been comfortable, and, on the average perhaps the health of those who remained in town has been as good as that of those who established themselves at country hotels. Undoubtedly, now that September is here, the men who have been travelling daily to and from such hotels will rejoice that they can bring their families back to town, and so get a rest from their summer journeying.

The more moderate temperature and the better climatic conditions are, of course, the chief causes of this decreased summer mortailty which for two years we have been experiencing. The population have had more refreshing air. But it is also due in large part to the efficient sanitary regulations of the city, the fruits of which become more and more apparent as time advances.

At the opening of autumn the health of the city is remarkably good. Epidemic diseases are doing little damage, cholera is no longer feared, and the inhabitants are in condition to do the work which we hope will be imposed on them by improving business.

Gang Rule in New York.

On July 27 EDWARD BIRCH, a respectable bricklayer, was assaulted at the door of his own apartment by the leader of the Frog Hollow gang of Morrisania. He was brutally kicked and beaten, but fortunately escaped with his life. The assault was unprovoked. BIRCH was taken to the hospital. 'He'll not dare go back there to live," a police Sergeant is reported as having said. 'The gang outnumber us, and are too strong for us to handle, and though they have committed scores of assaults, the vic tims dare not appear against them."

A few days afterward MARGARET CON-NERS, a half-witted girl, was murdered by a similar gang in Long Island City. Lust was the incentive to the murder.

On Aug. 21 another gang took possession of an excursion train on the Hackensack meadows, and robbed and maltreated passengers with impunity.

On the same day John Hett, an honest la borer, was wantonly stabbed and killed in this city by Francis McLaughlin, a member of the Short Tall gang of Goerck street. "The members of the gang," writes a reporter. "are known to the police as bard drinkers, thieves, pickpockets, and highwaymen. Within the year McLAUGHLIN had stabbed another man and escaped arrest.

On Sunday last the King street gang overpowered the solitary police officer at the foot of West Eleventh street, and forced their way on a barge filled with women and children, who were going on a picnic. The overpowered officer seems to have made no report of the occurrence to his superiors. The roughs had the boat to themselves. They assaulted and robbed men and women without restraint. An houest German, father of ten children, had charge of the lunch counter. His counter was smashed, his provisions destroyed, and he was beaten to death under the eyes of his wife and little ones. The gang robbed him of his watch and wallet while he was in his death agony. A more unprovoked and inhuman murder was never committed. The barge returned to this city. and the murderers were allowed to escape under the eyes of a police officer, "who remained on the outskirts of the crowd, know-

ing that he could do nothing single-handed. The prudence of this officer was illustrated on the following day, when the Growler gang of Eighty-third street and Third aveviolence. Officer Thomas Henry tried to ing important defections from its ranks. lisperse them, and was thrown into the gutter and terribly kicked and beaten. The gang defied the police and terrorized the residents. Only two arrests were made, and both prisoners escaped with a fine of \$10.

It is worthy of remark that no gange thrive in Capt. WILLIAMS'S precinct. His prompt pursuit and destruction of the McGloin gang after the murder of Louis HANIER had a wonderful effect. With the exception of CHARLES McDonnell, no police

Captain is more feared by the lawless element Gang rule in this city must cease. The young ruffians who gather on street corners, and wantonly assault men and insult women, must be dispersed. McLaugh-LIN of the Short Tails and PAT JUDGE of the King street gang should be promptly tried, and, if found guilty, as promptly punished. Public safety requires it. In Montana such gangs would be wiped out by Judge Lynch

The Man Who Looks Like Shakespeare.

Mr. Tom REED of Portland, Maine, is apparently having a hard pull in his district where he is running for reclection to Congress. Some little trouble with the Brunswick Republicans about the removal of a Postmaster has made Mr. REED unpopular in that part of the district. This and other causes have led to a concentration of Democratic effort against Mr. REED. His is the only Congress district in Maine where the result is at all doubtful this year.

If Tom REED is defeated, the Republican party in the House of Representatives will ose one of its conspicuous figures. In spite of a chronic disinclination to personal exertion, REED has made his way to the front row on his side of the House; and after eight years of service he is generally recognized as one of the shrewdest, wittiest, and laziest of Representatives. His friends and admirers at home regard him as the leader of the minority in the Forty-eighth Congress. That may be. The leadership of the minority is not a well-defined post. Perhaps Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania is entitled to that distinction; he is the Father of the House and the first Republican member of the leading committee. FRANK HISCOCK'S opinion has great weight in the party's councils. Then KEIPER has claims, based rather on technical grounds than on moral or mental superiority. But whether Tom REED is or is not the leader of the Republican minority this year, he is certainly one of its leaders, and a very able mugwump he is, too. Although Tow REED weighs a good many pounds and gets around slowly on a warm day, there is nothing heavy about his mental processes. His intellectuals are

One important consideration has been altogether overlooked in the somewhat fierce canvass now in progress for and against Tom REED in his quarter of Maine. There is not now in Congress, and there never has been in either branch of that body, a Representative or a Senator who looks so much like WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE SE TOM ever before in the tenement house districts: | REED does. We do not refer to the emaci-

neither clogged nor hebetudinous.

ated, austers, and haggard SHARESPEARE of the Drasnour print, but to the heartler. better-fed, and altogether more human poet who is represented in the Stratford bust. Is all facial particulars, even to the extraordinary length of lip, the Hon. Tom REED closely resembles the immortal Bard.

Yet we understand that he is a modest man, claiming no credit for what he regards rather as a trusteeship than as an inheritance of the Shakespearcan linearments.

The Course for a True Democrat. Notwithstanding that the following re-

marks come from such a distance as the State of Oregon, they are full of interest and material for reflection: " Give the Democrate a chance, and if they fall to re-

rench and reform during a four years' rule, then it will e time to fight them. Stand by the ticket, and if we successful and fail in the needed retrenchment and orm, then we will be with you if you feel like trying are anocessful and fail in the needed ret o defeat the party that betrays its trust.

These are our correspondent's views of the present duties of the campaign, but they are not the views of THE SUN. Trying to put the Democratic party into power under a leader totally incompetent or constitutionally unwilling to administer the trust that would be imposed on him as it ought to be adminisered, is an experiment of which we do not approve and which we do not propose to engage in. Our correspondent suggests that The Sun should support Mr. Cleveland now, and if he fails to accomplish the reforms that are so pressing, and to purify and rehabilitate the national administration according to the programme indicated by SAMUEL J. TILDEN, then will be the time to turn around and fight the Democrats four years after their President has exhibited his incapacity beyond contradiction. Fighting the Democratic party, however, is not what we wish to do. The party that should be fought and prostrated is the Republicans. To turn them out of office, neck and heels, rascals and all, we have labored for a great many years, and we are aboring to the same purpose still.

But we can assure our correspondent that in the event which he foresnadows, the Democratic party would be beyond the possibility of fighting. It would go out of office as it came in, disgraced and mortified, and the Republicans whom the upholders of personal morality in candidates are now so anxious to overpower and to destroy, would regain their control of the Government and become more strongly intreached and more immovable than ever. It is a deplorable yet almost inevitable prospect, and we cannot contemplate it with the same adventurous spirit or daring cheerfulness that inspires our correspondent. We prefer to address the Democratic party now, and to point out its dangers beforehand rather than to precipitate such a catastrophe and involve it in difficulties from which escape would be difficult, and perhaps impossible. To give a warning now is better than Joining in an ineffectual lamentation afterward.

Shall It be Larger or Smaller ?

Our life-long Abolitionist and Democratic friend, Gen. Cassius M. CLAY of Kentucky, has finally gone over to the Republicans, and opened their campaign at Louisville the other evening by a speech in favor of BLAINE.

Our brilliant contemporary, the Courier-Journal, rejoices at this event, and thinks the Democratic party will be better off without Gen. CLAY than with him.

This reminds us of the clever politicians in various parts of the country who have vociferated that the Democracy of New York would be better off without JOHN KELLY and the support of the Tammany organization than it could be with them all working with energy for the success of the Democratic

Our impression has always been that the larger you could make your party, and the more voters you could have enrolled in it. the better the prospect of success, and the greater the probability that its principles would finally be established in the control of the country. But now the philosophy of our friends who compassed the nomination of CLEVELAND would seem to be to make your nue took its place in the line of crime and party small, and to take pleasure in record-

> But looking over the People's Democratic party, which has just made its appearance, we find no such spirit of exclusion manifested or tolerated among its supporters. The more of them the merrier, and the prospect of their increasing in numbers is really most cheering. Let Gen. CLAY come in. He will find a warm welcome.

The Democrats of this State should be able, with wise nominations, to elect a majority of New York's members of the next United States House of Representatives. The respportionment of last year gives them a pportunity than they have had in the past decade. In 1880, when the Republicans carried the State for GARFIELD by a majority of only 21,000 in a vote of 1.100,000, they contrived. under an unfair arrangement of districts, to elect twenty Congressmen out of thirty-three. The Democrats only reversed these figures in 1882, although they carried fifty-three of the sixty countles and swept the State by 200,000 majority. Under the new arrangement of districts this year, even should the Republicans lo as well in the State as in 1880, the Democrats may easily carry sixteen districts. and with a little effort nineteen of the thirty-four districts. Two or three districts, as newly constituted, give less than a thousand majority either way. Save them from the wreck!

Col. THOMAS PORTERHOUSE OCHILTREE'S pareer as a Congressman has been so brilliant and picturesque that it is strange he should de sire to retire to private life. It is said that he is to have a salary of \$10,000 a year as a rail-way manager, and perhaps he has reached the conclusion that he has acquired all the fame he needs, and that it is time for him to make money. This is sad if true. If his constituents really appreciated him they would cheerfully make up the difference between his present pay and what the railread people have offered him, and send him back to Washington. His services as a legislator, orator, and patriot are in his district are apparently going to let him lide, as Gen. Banks would say, and so the halls of the next Congress will not resound with his winged words or reflect the ruddy lustre of his dome of thought. The swine of

commerce has lost its doughtiest champion. It could not be expected that non-combatants would be safe on a Sunday excursion barge invaded by a small but highly trained army of professional fighters like the "King street gang." What amiable and useful citizens they are, these flowers of the Ninth ward! One would never look for such bloodthirsty fellows in that mostly tranquil region. It is too little to say of them that they would as soon fight as est; they would as soon fight as drink, and they drink with vigor. Like the fine old Scandinavian sluggers in Valhalls, they fight and booze continually. Between beer and valor they live perhaps easily and well; in the interests of society it might be hoped that they don't live too long. It cannot conscientiously be said that they are needed.

A private corporation has agreed to deliver the remains of Mr. Secretary CHANDLER's ate yacht, the Tallapoosa, at the Brookiva Navy Yard for the consideration of thirty-five housand dollars. The wreck of any part of our naval property offers a giorious opportunity for repairs, and a good job of repairing is a

more alluring price than a contract for a new ship. It would not be easy to wreck one of ou ships so utterly that the plumbers who infest the Navy Department would not drag it to the nearest navy yard and go to work on it. In the present case there is some excuse for the proseding, for the defunct Tallapoosa was an obstacle to navigation where she went down, and basides, Secretary CHANDLES had left a lot of things on board her.

It looks as though Jones would have to go. We don't mean Grorge Joxes of the New lork Times. He is gone already.

Col. Cash of Chesterfield county, South Carolina, is at large again with an arsonal The State declines to prosecute him for complicity in the recent murder of the Town Marshal by his son, the inte Mr. Bouan Cash, and the Colonel has gone on the warpath against the members of the Sheriff's posse who extirpated his offspring. The ancient assassin is a very picturesque and interesting figure as he patrols Chesterfield county with all his arms at half cock; and there seems to be but little doubt entertained that he will very shortly murder somebody. The sooner he is converted into a tradition the better, but it is a pity that it cannot be done by the proper and natural processes of the law, instead of by a vigilance

A large and imposing exhibition of varied and remarkable interest and wholly devoted to the display of the latest applications of electricity to practical uses was opened yesterday in Philadelphia. Electricians hold that electrical science is in its earliest infancy, but this aggregate display of the results that have been achieved will be to many people a startling revelation of the development which inventive energy and capital have already wrought.

THINGS GHANGING IN PENNSYLVANIA

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 1 .- Both Demo cratic and Republican leaders in the authracite coal districts of Pennsylvania are just now greatly agitated over a sudden change in the political thought of the working masses, which has only been revealed within a week past. The address of Gen. Butler to the voters in the United States has been very largely circulated in this vicinity and read by the miners and the stirring utterances of the here of New Orleans have aroused genuine admiration and unquestioned applause During the placid moonlight nights of the past week, little groups have gathered beneath the shadow of the giant breakers, discussing the questions of the hour, and especially the merits of the People's candidate for President, Benjamin F. Butler. Your correspondent went out among the collieries hast evening to ascertain what grounds there were for the recent flying reports that a veritable revolution in sentiment was going on among the miners.

He first vising the Empire mines, which employ over 2,000 men, and sought out two or three prominent leaders, and made inquiries of them concerning the condition of things. One of them said: Well, sir, we are thinking and talking about Butler and the new party he says he wishes to organize. We have read his letter of acceptance, and there's not a miner around here who doesn't believe that littler means business. And what makes us think so is because so many of the town politicians come out here now to convince us that Butler is a fraud, and in the pay of the Republicans to elect Biaine. But we don't take any stock in this kind of talk. Yesterday we read the speech Butler made to the farmers at Harrisburg. That speech only increased our admiration for the man. We believe in him now more fully than before. Why, during the past week there have been men here from Schuykill, Carbon, and Lackawanna counties who were full of Butler. They were afraid that the Luzerne miners were behind in their admiration of the man. But they found out their mistake and felt happy over it. No, we ain't saying much to the local politicians who come out to talk to us. We are obeying the old injunction to 'Say nothing, but of the People's candidate for President, Benjabeying the old injunction to 'Say nothing, but

politicians who come out to talk to us. We are obeying the old injunction to 'Say nothing, but snw wood.'"

In talks with others the same sentiments were repeated, and it was plainly revealed that these men are desperately in earnest in their desire to support a new Poopie's party. They no longer place any faith at all in the promises of the old parties. They have been disappointed so often that they cannot be expected to regard what the old hack politicians say to them. Haif-time work in the mines has set the men to thinking. Corporate greed has made them obstinate. They are ready and anxious to join a new political party that will adopt Butler's suggestions for its principles. And what is true of the miner is equally true of the farmer in this section of the State. Only yesterday a prominent agriculturist, an old Democrat, declared in the presence of a number of his ancient political associates here that he was for Ben Butler. He had read his Harrisburg speech in the Scranton Republican of the day before, and the views expressed fully coincided with his own ideas. The fact that so stanch a Democrat as Victor E. Poollet, past chief of the Grangers' Society of Pennsylvania, advanced the same thoughts that Butler did, in a speech before the same people, is leading to surmises on the part of the Democratic politicians here as to what will be the general effect upon agricultural communities in the State. They admit that there is great cause for alarm and four the consequences.

Great Interest Abroad in the Discovery of a True Hebetudinous Crank.

From the St. James's Gazette. A controversy has arisen between two of the New York papers on the subject of the hebetudinous crank. According to THE SUN there is only one renr Eagle denies that the species is so exceedingly rare. " If hebetudinous crank, science and The Sun are deceived in supposing that such a species exists." The Sun, how over, denies that "Mr. Peck's intellectuals are clowers in the peculiar manner that constitutes beheinding and says that it "cannot permit Cowies's unique dis-tinction to be attacked in an irresponsible way by a newspaper which neglects to show that it has give sufficient special study to the subject to enable it to dis tinguish between a simple crank and a hebetudinous specimen." The Srs goes on to mainfain that, "as i matter of fact, no other strictly hebetudinous crank has been discovered either in America or in Europe, is why "the attention of scientific men is so generally directed to the case; while even the noets are finding to the solitude of Cowies's mental about though gloomy subject for the exercise of their imagina-

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As the writer is not satisfied with either of the Presidentia writer is not seatened with either of the Fresidential candidates, but desires to vote for the best, will you please answer the following question: In case Mr. Edmunds of Vermont had been the Republican nomines—the others ramaining as they are—would Jug any have supported him for the Fresidency in preference to a supported him for the Fresidency in preference to a supported him for the Fresidency in preference to a supported him for the Fresidency in preference to a supported him for the Fresidency will be discussed. mpported from for the Cheveland or Butter.

By answering the above you will settle a disputed point between two voters, and oblige a Constant Reades.

Support EDMUNDS? Never! He engineered the Electoral Fraud.

A Question and a Keply. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Who owns

The People own the United States; and the People's Democratic party is the party to vote

To the Enitor of The Sun-Sir: What is nopoly! I am an Auti-Monopolist, or, rather, have believed myself one; but doubts have arisen, and as i natural, I seek light of THE SUN. An eminent citizen de fines monopoly as "property extortionately used," and would invoke legal remedies. I demur, pleading that would invoke legal remedes. I demur, pleading that property, being that which man has created or garbered may be used as its owner pleases, so long as be respecte the rights of others; that men may rightfully as the substitute of exterion, if they mutually choose it being method to exterion, if they mutually choose it being method to exterion, if they mutually choose it being the substitute of exterior of each of each include freedom of choicen, analyses of the substitute of

Yus-Let Them Da It.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As the Blame and Cleveland booms are steadily decreasing it strength and St. John's and Butler's are increasing would it not be proper to request the former candidate (through an authorized committee) to retire from the field and leave the competition between the latter field and leave the competition between the latter and the state of the latter of the PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 2.

Raising the Tallapoosa.

BOSTON. Sept. 2.—The contract for raising the Tallapoosa was to-day awarded to the Merritt Wrecking Company. She is to be delivered at Brooklyn for Sax. ON. The naval court of inquiry to ramine into the sinking of the Tallapoosa was opened this afternoon at the navy yard.

FUSION MAKES CONFUSION FOR CER-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. Both the old parties give signs of disintegration. There is no enthusiasm on either side. But for the follies of Democratic leaders, the Republican ma-Old Party," would long ago have been cast aside, as worn out and worthless. At no former Presidential election were so many disturbing elements in active movement as are now seen on the surface, each claiming to be

an important factor in shaping the result. the Greenbackers with the Democrats, or the Republicans in different States. In Virginia the coalition between the Republicans and the Repudiators still exists, but with much discontent against Mahone's arbitrary rule, among the former and even among the Readiusters. Virginia is expected to give the Democrats large majority.

The fusion in West Virginia between the Republicans and the Greenbackers, which was made two years ago on the candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, has been renewed with a loud flourish of trumpets. The Democrats carried the State in 1882 by a majority of 3,211, and they elected three of the four Congressmen by an aggregate majority of 3,945. Blaine, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, Steve Elkins (son-in-law of Davis), Windom, and others have partnership interests in railroads, in coal mins, and in iron in West Virginia. Senator Gorman, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, is President of their railroad. It is an open secret that Elkins has made bargains with loose Democrats, and that a large persuasive fund will be used to win the election for its moral effect on the campaign. Both sides claim to be equally confident.

The fusion between the Democrats and the Greenbackers in Michigan in 1882 resulted in a victory by which Begole became Governor with a majority of 4.579. The Democrats elected six nembers of Congress, with an aggregate majority of 6,173, and five of these six had only .233 majority all told. The Republicans elected five members of Congress, with an aggregate majority of 15,105. In 1881 the Repubicans elected their candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court by 54,706 majority.

Michigan is normally a Republican State especially in Presidential years. It is doubtful. Republicans, if the fusion with Begole for its

sandidate can succeed a second time. In Iowa the Democrats and the Greenbackers have fused. Garfield's majority in 1880 was 78,059. In 1882 the Republican Secretary of State was chosen by 36,871. The party strength has been gradually declining. The Independent Republican bolters are numerous and active. The German-Americans are pronounced against Blaine and his party on account of the considerable support from the Simon pure Prohibitionists. It may be said that the situation in Iowa is mixed. Certainly the old-fashioned Republican majority cannot be maintained.

Kansas gave Garfield 61,721 majority over Hancock in 1880, but in 1882 Glick (Democrat was elected Governor, with a plurality 8,079 over St. John, who is now Prohibition didate for Governor received 20,933. The combined Democratic and Greenback votes were in a majority of 29,012 over St. John. This remarkable change of sentiment was caused by the extreme views of St. John on the temperance question. This year a large segment of the Republicans has fused with the Democrats on Glick for Governor, in favor of resubmitting issue will naturally bring in the German Americans and recruit strength among the Greenbackers. The Republicans, are not with-

out fear for the effect of this new distraction. The Greenbackers in Missouri bave fused with the Republicans. The average Democratic majority in this State exceeds 55,000. But in 1880 the majority over the united votes of Garfield and Weaver was only 19,997. This year the Democrats will get an accession of German-Americans, who have hitherto been Republicans

An attempt will be made to fuse the Republicans and Greenbackers in Tennessee, but with only a small prospect of success. The State is decidedly Democratic.

The fusion in North Carolina between the Republicans, Independent Democrats, and other odds and ends will not have any effect on the vote in November. Gen. Scales, the Democratic candidate for Governor, served creditably five terms in Congress, and is greatly esteemed

throughout the State.

The proposed fusion of Republicans and Greenbackers in Florida is resisted by the Stalwart leaders, who have control of the or-ganization in the principal cities, so that little is likely to come from the plan of Half Breed managers, who hoped to use it as a ladder to

climb into power.

The Prohibitionists are better organized and will poll a much greater vote than they have ever done in the past. They represent a moral idea, which has attraction for many thousands of intelligent men and women. Like the old Abolitionists, they have to contend against a large public opinion, but that fact animates their courage and rivets their conviction.

All speculation about the strength of Gen. Butler, and how it will operate on the two parties, would be useless, because he may be described as a candidate of an unknown quantity. It would be foolish to disguise that he has a vast following in Massachusetts and in other New England States, in New York, and in the West. His own platform looks to a future organization of "the People's party" rather than to a present success. But it may be confidently assumed that Gen. Butler will draw many votes from Gov. Cleveland, and this may decide the choice of electors in New York

There is still another disturbing factor in this campaign which puzzles both Republicans and Democrats and stirs their fears. The silent vote cannot be estimated, nor even safely conjectured. The absence of excitement and the expressed desires of thousands of voters to avoid publicity of their intentions justify the belief that the silent vote will astonish both parties. It is evident from these and from similar acts that fusion has made a confusion in the Republican and in the Democratic camps which bothers the political prophets and upsets the common theories of calculation.

Col. Cash Set at Liberty.

CHERAW, S. C., Sept. 2.—The trial of Col. E. B. C. Cash for complicity in the murder of Town Marshal Richards of Cheraw by Bogan Cash, his son, was to have begun yesterday. When it was announced to day that the State's Solicitor had determined to nolle pros-the case against the old desperado the people's cup of disappointment and charrin was full to overflowing disappointment and charrin was full to overflowing. This action is strongly denounced by many leading citizens, who declare that it will lead to the organization of a vigilance committee. Cash is now free again, and, as his followers openly boast that every member of the hoating the cash is the followers openly boast that every member of the hoating to conjecture who the Colonsis he fate, it is difficult to conjecture who the Colonsis has fate to the will be, Col. Cash is seen every day by passent colon will be paint the platform at Cash's Depot with a Winchester rile strapped over his shoulder. He is evidently looking for some terson. Another tragedy in Chesterfield county, with Col. Cash playing the leading part, may be looked for at any moment.

The Debt of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.-Judge Hughes held, in HICHMOND, Sept. 2.—Judge Hughes held. In the United States Circuit Court to day, that in the four-teen cases now before the court, covering \$300,000 of tax receivable coupons, judgments must be given requiring these coupons to be funded, the recent legislative enact ments being invalid to prevent such funding. Judges Hughes said that recent legislation had left \$4,150,000 of tax receivable coppons, already due, unprovided for and outstanding to hargas the State. Treasury, comber the courts, and flythow the reputation of the State in the momentary centres of the world. He said he apprehended serious consequences from this state of things.

Going Out of the Banking Business.

Thoy, Sept 2.—The directors of the Saratoga Tabl. Sopt 2.—The directors of the Saratoga County National Bank of Waterford have asked permission of the stockholders to close up the affairs of the bank. The bank will probably close before Jan. 1. The stockholders and depositors will be paid in full, with perhaps, a dividend. The reason given is that the business is not sufficiently remunerative.

She Concluded Not to Wed. KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 2.—The marriage of a

RINGSTON, ORL., SADL 2.—The marriage of a Kingston young lady and a ciergyman from the East was to have taken place here to morrow. The lady had received many presents, and the gentleman had perfect-ed all arrangements. The lady yesterday suddenly took her departure for the West, it is thought she is in Toronte.

NEW JERSEY LOST TO THE DEMOCRACY.

not so hopeless in New Jersey as in Connecticut still the outlook there is by no means assuring. In New Jersey no such formidable bolt from Blaine as that which Connecticut promised would have occurred, but so far as open revolt and silent disaffection are concerned it is scarcely less potent there than in Connecticut. The belief that Cleveland is at heart in sympathy with the Morrison-Carlisle wing of the party on the tariff issue prevails throughout the State. In Newark, Trenton, New Brunswick, and especially in Paterson, it is known that this belief will cost the party many votes, and, though an attempt is to be made to head off this revolt by inducing Mr. Randall, Senator McPherson, and other protective Democrats to pay special attention to the State, yet no great hopes are entertained that such efforts will be very successful. The narrow margin that Hancock had in 1880 in New Jersey shows how dangerous it is to triffe with the tariff issue there. Gen. Butler will, it is reputed, get strong support from the labor organizations, which are very numerous, and which wealty hold the balance of power in New Jersey. His vote has been estimated at not less than ten thousand, a number sufficiently large to cost the Democratic party the State. Had Thurman or Randall been nominated, the State would have given a great majority, and one that would probably have carried into the House of Representatives a solid Democratic representation. The Republican managers have received information enough from New Jersey to induce them to make special efforts to carry the State, and many of them believe that it will give Baine a plurality.

Such are the cold, hard facts about New Jersey, and they are facts of which the managers of the Democratic canvass are not ignorant. But how shall these dangers be overcome? Money will not do it. Discipling will not do it, nor will false and deluding reports about the encouraging condition of the canvass. made to head off this revolt by inducing Mr.

ARE THEY FOR CLEVELAND?

George C. Garbam and John F. Smyth I Consultation with the Governor

ALBANY, Sept. 2.-Young Hamilton Harris and the other Half Breed quidnuncs are in a state of panic to-night. They have tracked the Hon. George C. Gerham, who is here on his way to visit the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, to the door of the Executive Chamber. The announcement to the Half Breeds in this morning's Sun that Roscoe Conkling would not trade speeches for Blaine for votes for Senator first appeared. These the Half Breeds cines that the Haif Breeds have succeeded in weaving into a harmonious whole: John F. Smyth visited Mr. Gorham at Bath, L. I.: Smyth visited Mr. Conkling in New York: Smyth came to Albany: Conkling wont to Utica; Gorham came to Albany: Smyth and Gorham saw Cleveland: Gorham has gone to see Conkling. What Messrs, Gorham and Smyth said to Messrs, Gorham and Smyth said to Messrs, Gorham and Smyth. Cleveland said to Messrs. Gorham and Smyth, invo not yet been ascertained, owing to the unfortunate failure of the Half Breeds to have their stepladders ready for action when the interview took place. As soon as the result of the cabal is learned the whole scheme will be laid before Ekins. The question every Half Breed is asking under his breath to-night is: "What is Conkling going to do?"

The interview between Messrs, Gorham and Smyth and Cleveland to-day lasted thirty-flye minutes. None of the participants will say a word about it to-night. word about it to-night.

THE STARVING PIEGANS. Money Belonging to Other Tribes Used to Buy Food for Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.-Indian Commissioner Price has taken measures for the immediate relief of the starving Piegan Indians at the Blackfeet agency in Montana. This order was telegraphed to Agent Allen this morning:

I addition to the supplies mentioned in my letter of July 14. I have ordered shipped to van 20.000 pounds haven, 3.000 lbs. besns, 5.000 lbs. hard bread, 3.000 lbs. benniny, 6.000 lbs. ontineat, and have directed contractors to deliver in addition 100.000 lbs. of best and 75.000 lbs. hours, You can divide these supplies so as to last until March 31 next.

H. Paics, Commissioner.

H. Face, Commissioner.

To secure the money necessary for the purchase of these supplies, the Commissioner was forced to take advantage of a provision of law silowing him to apply to the relief of distressed Indians of one tribe any money that may remain unexpended of the sum appropriated for the maintenance of another tribe. Under this law, however, it was necessary to secure the approval of the President before the money could be so applied, and a letter upon the subject was address to President Arthur last week.

KILLED BY HER LOVER'S WORDS.

Said he Wouldn't Marry Her.

CADIZ, Ohio, Sept. 2.-Miss Alice McCiban. s young and intelligent, but an exceedingly nervous girl, died here yesterday, after an illness of thirty-six hours, during the whole of which time she was unconscious. Three men were required at times to hold her. Miss Me-Ciban was engaged to a young gentleman Goan was engaged to a young gentleman named Nash, a resident of the neighborhood. On Saturlay evening he catled on Miss Me-Ciban and remained some time. When taking his departure he said in jest to her that he had concluded to sever their relations, and that there could be nothing between them but friendahin. The girl was so affected that she sank down in a spasm that continued until her death. Every effort was made to restore her to consciousness without result. Mr. Nash, who was frantic, was constantly in attendance. It is foared that he will become insane.

LYNCHED IN MONTANA.

Five Horse Thieves Takes From the Sheriff by a Party of Cowbays.

POPLAR RIVER, Mont., Sept. 2.- Deputy Sheriff Sam Pishell and posse, who left here about ten days ago with the horse thieves Johnny Owens, Swift Hill, Sy Nickerson, Phelps, and Eugene Burr, en route to Fort Maginnis, arrived there this afternoon. to Fort Maginnis, arrived there this afternoon. Fishell says: "About eight miles from the month of the Musseishell on the night of Aug. So we went into camp. At 4 orders the following morning, when all were askep, a party of fifteen masked men suddenly came upon us. We were ordered to hold up our hands and lifteen revolvers were nonited at us. (It course we compiled. Mr. R. Anderson and I were then called out of camp. We were carried a cample of intice away, and cautioned not to glance back under penalty of instant death. The remainder of my posse were kept at camp, while a portion of the masked party took charge of the presoners and went off with those. The rest of their band soon followed. They distinct our office of the proposers and went off with them. The rest of their band soon followed. They distinct our no doubt that they were langed. The masked party is approach to have been composed of cowboys."

The Hoosac Tunnel in Politics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to state a few facts in regard to the House Tunnel. When the question was first agricated about the tunnel there agents sent out to the inhabitants along the line of he road with fair promises and great inducements the road with fair promises and great inducements to lake stock in the enterprise, and young mon who had nothing but their hands to gain a livelihood, and older mon with families to support, were induced to take stock beyond their means, and had not hem for those stock hodiers no licose. Tunnel in the hem for those stock hodiers no licose. Tunnel in the hem for those stock hodiers no licose. Tunnel in the hem for those stock hodiers and stock hodiers are fined as a fine result to the original of existence. And now what is the result to the original of existing and fine only a tinversure elected by fair powers, we are decode by a tinversure elected by fair powers, we are discount money over the one great Governor of the arising law of the rich set of was and fine to a first to give us our rights, but must cheat us out of our money. Would it have been as had Butter remained in office? I think not.

Then up with fuller and the poor man's rights. Down with anietocrarce and the rich man's power. Then no with fluiler and the poor man's rights. Down till artistocracy and the rich man's power.

Zoac, Mass., Aug. 26.

A STOCKHOLDER.

Oklahoma Payne's Grievance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The counsel for Payne and the Okiahoma invaders to day filed a document at the Department of Justice, reciting that Payne and his the Department of Justice, reciting that Payne and his associates were dranged by the unitary 1901 miles, over a rough country, to a court of another jurisdiction, when under the faw they should be another jurisdiction, when under the faw they should be any, are anxious for a speedy trial, but are being reproduce, and the prival of the privilege of indices corps, it may are anxious for a speedy trial, but are being the prival of the privilege of indices corps, it is the instance of rich cattle corporations, whose this majority. The Attorney-timeral is urged to see that these men have all their legal rights.

Laying a Cable in the Pacific. Washington, Sept. 2.-Proposals have been

wastington, Sept. 2.—Proposals have been made to the Hawaiian Government by an Australasian cable syndicate for the laying of an ocean catle from Brishane. Australia to San Francisco. A committee of the Hawaiian legislature has submitted a report favoring the granting of a subsety of \$20.99 per annual for lifeen years, and a bill in accordance therewith was presented by the committee. It was promotely asset to a third reading, and made a special order for Aug 18. The syndicate propose to lay a cable between California and Observables. and Queensland, communicating between and throng the islands of Hawati, Mant. Molokot, Cahu, and Kanai

Dakota's Wheat Crop.

Farco, Dak., Sept. 2.—The wheat harvest in the Red River valley is practically over and, with fair weather, this week will see two thirds of the grain threshed or stacked. The average yield is believed to be greater than that of last year.

Wedded in Their Old Age.

TROY, Sept. 2.—The Rev. Benjamin S. Burn-hau of Schroon Loke, aged 71, and Mrs. Susan Anthony of Cameridge, aged 69, were married on Monday at Brides Cottage, at the Round Lake camp meeting. A constant cough with failing strength, and wasting of ficsh, are symptoms denoting pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. Dr. Janes Expectorant is a safe remedy for lung and throat alla date.

LAST WORDS FOR RHINELANDER. TRENTON, Sept. 2.—While the situation is

Counsel for his Family Denies that they Wish to Part his Wife and Him

A crowd pushed into Recorder Smyth's chambers yesterday to see W. C. Rhinelander and hear his counsel sum up before the Commis-

sioners who are trying Rhinelander's sanity. The prisoner appeared to be in excellent spirits. and conversed smilingly with his lawyers. Lawyer Curtis began by saying that the right of the Commission to sit was derived from a statute that had been incorporated in the juris-prudence of the State, in his opinion, as a sort

of snap judgment. It empowers a Commission to step in between a citizen and a jury trial, and debrive him of liberty and property. Mr. Curtis maintained that Rhinelander's sanity had been established before the Com-

Lawyer Bowers made the final summing up Lawyer Bowers made the final summing up for the prosecution. Among other things he said therefwas no averment against Mrs. Rhine-lander on the part of the prosecution. He knew that she had been a worthy wife and mother, and had borne two lovely children. Rhinelander's family were giad that she had been good and true to him, and kept him with her. The object of the family had been to keep them together, and would be to the end. It was absurd to say that the family desired to annul the marriage which was consummated irrevocably eight years ago. Why had not the defence called Mrs. Rhinelander? They feared that she would contradict her husband and confirm Mr. Drake by testifying that Mr. Drake had been, at all times and in all things, only a sincere and devoted friend.

Mr. Curtis rejoined that Mrs. Rhinelander's affidavit showed that she corroborated her husband in every particular. He had not called her on account of the delicacy of her health.

This closed the case. The Commission will report to liceorder Smyth.

Mr. Kerrigan Says he is No Democrat and

Assemblyman Patrick Burns of the Fourth district, ex-Register O'Keefe, and Thomas Kerrigan, a well-known auctioneer, were the centre of a group of politicians on the steps of the Municipal Building, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The resignation of Mr. Burns from the Democratic General Committee, because

the Democratic General Committee, because he could not support Cleveland, was the subject of discussion.

"Why did you resign?" asked Mr. Kerrigan. addressing the Assemblyman.

"Because I couldn't conscientiously vote for a barber's pole; it is too variegated for me," was Mr. Burns's reply.

"Isn't Gov, Cleveland a good enough Democrat for you?" asked Mr. Kerrigan.

"I have been voting the Democratic ticket for thirty years, but I cannot swallow a man like Cleveland."

"Then you are no Democrat," asserted Mr. Kerrigan.

"You are a liar," said the Assemblyman.

Mr. Kerrigan.

"You are a liar," said the Assemblyman.

Mr. Kerrigan drew back his right hand and planted a stunning blow straight in Mr. Burns's face. The men then clinehed, but after a brief struggle they were separated by Mr. O'Keefe and others.

Mr. Kerrigan is one of ex-Register McLaughlin's right-hand men.

DEATH OF SENATOR ANTHONY.

A Sudden Attack of Convulsions Proves Fatal—His Public Services. PROVIDENCE, Sept. 2.- The Hon. Henry B.

Anthony, senior Senator of the United States and of Rhode Island, died at his residence, 5 Benevolent street spent some hours in the Journal office, and manifested his usual cheerful good spirits when not oppressed by the pain and weakness of his chronic disease. He passed a comfortable night, and took breaktast about 10 o'clock with a good appetite. Shortly afterward he was observed to be growing pale, and was attacked by a ureinle convulsion, from which he did not recover. He was born in Coventry, R. I., on April 1, 1815. He was graduated from Brown University in 1835, and soon afterward took up his residence in Providence. In 1835, he became the editor of the Providence Journal, which has long been the mouthpiece of the clique of wealthy men who control the political managers. He soon became prominent and successful. His paper exerted influence in its narrow field, and the value of his services was recognized by the political managers. He was elected tovernor in 1850, and served two terms. He declined to accept a nomination for a third term.

In 1856 he entered the United States Senate as a Union Republican, succeeding Philip Allen, a Democrat, who like himself, had been Governor. Ar. Anthony was relected to I 1854, 1870, 1870, and 1852. He was the oldest intember of the Schate in consecutive service, and was chairment to the Schate in consecutive service, and was March 10, 1871, and figure a member of the Schate in consecutive service, and was chairment of the Joint Committee of the Schate Committee on Woman Suffage, and was Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Schate on Public Printing.

BUNBEAMS

-An individual who represented himself as a "scientist" has been amusing the medical journals with descriptions of his method for the cure of all dis-eases. It consists of no less formidable a process than the complete filtering of the patient's blood-in a vacuum-and thereby removing all deleterious sub-stances. He applies one mouth of his machine to an artery and the other to a vein, and, as he remarks." the clood's got to go through my filter or the man'il die " The doctors are kind to him, his language is good, he

-Quite recently the National Gallery of England, under the conditions of an act of Parliament yielded to its Celtic sister in Ireland four pictures paint ed by Landseer, Wilkie, Mulready, and Etty, and has paried with no fewer than five from the brush of Turner. Whoever in the future desires to see the celebrated "Venice." which gives in a soft haze the Canal of the Gudeecs, the Dogans, and the Church of the conderes, the logans, and the course of casts of ris della salute, must make a pilgrimage to Merrica square, Dublin. With it have gone the same master a "Richmond Bridge," "Regulus Leaving Rome," "Lake

Avernus," and "The Walhalla " -India possesses at present 230 newspapers in the languages of the country. The first paper in a native language appeared in 1808, being founded by naries, and occupied entirely with religious mat ters. These papers have only occupied themselves with political matters since 1860. The pompous language soften denominated "the heaven of Vishnu," the rain is "a deluge," thunder is "the tunnit of gigantic demons drinking the waters of the clouds." Among the names which they assume are the Mirror of Medicine, the Voldest of all Papers, the Ocean of Wisdom, the Poets

Garland, the Water of Indian Life, &c. -During the twenty-four hours preceding the execution of the officers lately convicted of muti nous conspiracy in Spain all the stores were closed and the balconies draped in black. The venerable Archbish went in full canonicals, followed by thousands, to the Governor's residence to implore mercy for them. Large placards hung everywhere inscribed: "Pardon for Major Ferrandes and Lieut. Valles." The extraording interest their case excited consisted in the fact that the court martial had condemned them to prison for life in chains, but the Government objected to the sentence as too lealent, sent all the Judges (officers) who composed the court to prison for two months in a fortress for proouncing such an inadequate (*) sentence, and had the

-Passing conditions have developed in London a somewhat ghastly literary taste, and the fa-vorite reading there is found in certain records of lie-rodotus, Soccaccio, and De Foe. All about the plagues of Athens, Florence, and London is read with a n terest. It looks as though history will repeat itself in more aspects than one should the emergency which many predict arrive. They are talking of camping out in case of an epidemic, and of late the white tents have thickened by the Thames side, and are to be seen dotted all around suburban London, especially in and about Ep-ping Forest. This, of course, recalls the plight of the merry company who prepared themselves for the wors by narrating the Decameron, and brings to mind also the colony who fixed themselves in the East London woodland when the cockney was dying at the rate of

20,000 per day. Remarkable revelations are reported at recent meeting of the Medical Committee at Narsellles. Experience has shown that cholers will rage during two-consecutive years in the same place. It has been saccr-tained that cholera made its appearance at Marseilles has tyear, a case followed by death having occurred at the hospital, in a room containing numerous other patients. The disease made a good many victims. The Mayor, who was immediately actived. Mayor, who was immediately advised of the fact, pro ceeded to the hospital. Energetic measures were taken to prevent further contagion, and in order to avoid panio the town the Mayor solleited and secured the stlance of all persons aware of the facts. The chief surgeon, two house surgeons, a warder, and two staters of Mercy took an oath to divulge nothing, which eath was strictly kept till the whole proceeding was made known to the Med: cal Committee

—A Neapolitan correspondent writes: Wine at Naples is dear for Italy, because it has to pay an octroi duty of ten centimes the litre: but I have brought to my nouse, all bottled and nicely corked, most excellent wine at sixty centimes (twelve cents United states currency) per litre buttle. Of course I return the bottles. I buy very good table wine, in the wood, but not equal to the above, for about thirty centimes (ex-United States cents) per bottle. I only wish that, of the many million gallons purchased annually by France from Italy, you could have a few bottles just as it went in the wood to your seaports. There is a considerable quantity exported in houte, but for private use. vines, within the last few years, have found great favor white, within the last few years, have found great favor at the clube in London, the Chianti, from Tuscany, being especially liked. The first six months of this year have seen a large increase in the exports of Italian wines to foreign countries besides France."

ASSEMBLYMAN BURNS STRUCK.